

# WEEKLY BAZOO.

SEDALIA

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1877.

Presidents get along best who have no policy.

Missouri seems to be getting a fair show in Congress.

When Keely dies will anybody kiss him for his motor?

Joseph might be utilized by making him an Indian agent.

There are some eight or ten silver bills before Congress.

The railroads are getting into trouble again over the freight tariff.

There's music in the air when the brass band begins to play.

Some merchants who attempt to rise in life, go up in a balloon.

The Czar appears to be whooping up the Turks at a lively rate.

What is the true inwardness of the local bond question anyway.

The severest tumble, is sometimes from a lofty flight of eloquence.

It is perfectly natural for "That Girl of Mine" to be in the press.

The Greenbackers ought to be able to make a point with Buckner.

The Senate is disposed to take a colored view of the Louisiana question.

Joseph started on a long trip to Canada, but the Miles were too many for him.

Bonds are very well in their way, but they give people no end to trouble.

The administration hasn't had the grace to give Civil Service reform a funeral.

Political success sometimes perches on a man, but is more frequently purchased.

We can expect no street improvements until the bond difficulties are got rid of.

Hayes will have to fly yet, to the Democratic party, as to a city of refuge.

The song of the corn shucker; oh, fodder, feed fodder, come home with me now!

If Congress means to repeal the resumption act, it is very near time it was about it.

There is no discount on the remonetization of silver now—everybody is in favor of it.

Mr. Hayes's civil service reform was about as evanescent as the money's tin tail.

The prohibitionists of Massachusetts have left the Republicans in anything but good spirits.

People ought not to make a great deal of fuss when they can swap a five per cent. obligation for a ten.

Doctors are the only professional men who escape a military title. They even call preachers "soldiers of the cross."

The doctor is considered a more efficient instrument of death than the soldier because his work is done more silently.

The expenses of a town are generally ahead of its revenues. That's on account of its having so many offices of trust.

Congress is getting in too great a hurry to adjourn. It is evidently afraid it will be seduced into doing something.

The question now is; how much will the bond holders pay for the privilege of exchanging their ten for five per cent?

If the point was rightly put to the bond holders, maybe they would throw off the interest altogether, and pay a premium for the naked bonds.

Suppose some alderman submits the proposition?

Judging from the unanimity with which Republican Senators voted to refer Spofford's credentials to the committee on Privileges and Elections, the President's southern policy has but few supporters among the elite of his party.

The House Committee on currency and banking, recommend the passage of Ewing's bill repealing the third section of the resumption act. This bill does not remonetize silver but in another bill which Mr. Ewing has introduced that object is sought to be accomplished.

"Cast of Thought," in the Kansas City Times claims to be a thoroughbred kicker. This is a severe reflection on his immediate progenitor; but it must be said, however, in his favor that he's a legitimate offspring and possesses in a remarkable degree, all the peculiarities of his sire. When he dies

They'll lay his waxen hoofs together, Fold back his long and spreading ears, And let him go to mend his gallop, With the music of the spheres.

## OUR BONDS.

It was hardly to be expected that so important a matter as the adjustment of our bonded indebtedness, could be carried through without some clash of interests. Men rarely look through the same spectacles. The world has never yet reached uniformity in opinion, and it probably never will. Nevertheless, the difficulties which appear to be crystallizing around the effort to scale the interest on our bonded debt, appears to us to be entirely unnecessary. In the first place, it is a matter in which all the taxpayers have an interest. Just what the arrangement is, and how it is to be carried into effect, is something in which the community at large have just as much concern as the council. It seems to us then, that it behooved the local authorities to have sought in some way to have obtained an expression of public opinion on the subject. The meeting Monday night would have served admirably for this purpose, if the public had been invited to attend it. But they were not. On the contrary, a secret session was called to consider and act upon a measure vital to the public welfare. This in itself looked suspicious, and if it provoked unfavorable comment, nobody is to blame but those who managed it. The BAZOO does not undertake to say that there is anything wrong in the negotiation, or in the arrangement through which it is to be carried into effect. On the contrary, it believes it to be an excellent measure, and has expressed a high appreciation of Mr. Crandall's services. But the point at issue now, is not whether it will be beneficial to accept the diminished interest upon the bonds. That has been conceded. No man pretends to doubt that the arrangement so far is eminently satisfactory. But the question which is occasioning discussion, comes up in a demand for brokerage. Mr. Crandall has agreed to pay two and a half per cent. for placing the five per cent. bonds and recalling the ten per cent. If the BAZOO properly understands his report, this arrangement formed part of his negotiations, and the bondholders are not bound by the original proposition unless the latter is also accepted. Some of the members of the council and influential citizens object to paying this commission, for the reason, as they allege, that the bonds can be transferred here at one of our own banks without the necessity of incurring this expense. It will amount to six or seven thousand dollars. This is a large sum of money for Sedalia to pay in her present embarrassed condition, and if the arrangement can be perfected, with the saving of this money to the city, it ought to be done. At all events, the whole matter should be fully discussed and understood, and no hasty and inconsiderate action ought to be taken. This is the view the BAZOO takes of it.

## JUDGE BUCKNER'S COMMITTEE.

The appointment of Judge Buckner to the Chairmanship of the Banking and Currency committee, ought to give general satisfaction in the West. It is really a triumph over the Eastern interest, and shows more unmistakably than anything else could have done, Mr. Randall's complete identity with Western sentiment. It puts at the head of the most important committee in the house one of the ablest exponents of Western ideas. We say "the most important committee," for at this time questions of finance take precedence of all others, and an Eastern man opposed to the repeal of the resumption act, and to the remonetization of silver, in a position so influential, could have done incalculable injury to the country. On the other hand, Judge Buckner has it in his power to urge those measures to immediate consideration. He can put them in such practical shape that they can be acted on at once, and before Congress adjourns the people can begin to realize the benefits to accrue from favorable legislation on these subjects. If Judge Buckner's position upon finance has been correctly reported, it is this: the repeal of the resumption act, the remonetization of silver, and the employment of greenbacks to whatever extent is needed over and above what is furnished by gold and silver. This will harmonize all conflicting opinions and put the business interests of the country upon a prosperous footing. It will unfetter the industries which have been so long retarded, and lighten the burdens of the tax-payer by removing the unjust discriminations which have so long been practiced in favor of the creditor as against the debtor class. The BAZOO does not pretend to claim for Judge Buckner that he is among the ablest financiers in the country, but he is unusually well informed upon all matters relating to the currency, and is besides an able and discreet representative. He lives in the West, is thoroughly familiar with the wants and wishes of his constituents, and will shrink from no effort to carry into effect measures necessary for their happiness. He is opposed to the heartless exactions, which, with the aid of a Republican Congress, the bondholders have been able to fasten upon the country. He believes that the men who work and toil to make the country great and prosperous, have some rights which the moneyed aristocracy are bound to respect; and believing this he will shape and direct legislation, so far as his committee is concerned, that the people, and not the bondholders, will be the chief beneficiaries of his labor. The BAZOO predicted from the start that Mr. Randall would be found in complete sympathy with the West and the South in those important measures of legislation which they mutually regard as essential to their well being and future prosperity. So far these predictions have been fulfilled; and we regard Judge Buckner's appointment to the chairmanship of the important committee over which he presides, as a significant indication of this fact.

## A FALSE ECONOMY.

It is possible that the most obnoxious delusion to which a commercial people have ever lent themselves, is a high protective tariff. In this country—in Missouri and the West—not a single good argument can be offered in favor of it. Why, with our controlling representation in Congress, it is permitted to encumber the statute book, is as Dundreary would say, "one of those things which no fellow can find out." Certainly, no good reason can be found out for it. But now that the South shares Western ideas on this subject, there is a possibility that a different system of political economy will be inaugurated. Our tariff, as we now have it, is based upon precisely the same principle which, over a century ago, precipitated the war of the revolution. The subject matter of it reduced to the last analysis, was a commercial revolt against a long established system of false political economy. Then, as now, gold and silver were considered the only values. Whatever we purchased from abroad was accounted as so much wealth taken from our own people. Export duties were, therefore, laid upon raw materials, in order to cheapen them by maintaining a surplus at home, and thus shut out foreign and encourage home manufactures. Bounties, on the same principle, were laid on manufactured exports, and prohibitions on the exportation of specie, machinery and labor. The one ruling idea in all commercial law was to sell all they could and buy as little as possible. To this end, industry was forced as it is now, and trade was fettered. The colonial system was a part of this general plan. It was the mother of our present system. But then there was West and South with their teeming millions of agricultural laborers. We were not then, as now, the granaries of the world, compelled to pay a tribute upon our outgoing produce, and buy our manufactured articles at home with the cost of enormous protective duties added. It had then never entered the mind of an American economist to levy a tax upon the industries of one part of the country that those of another part might enjoy a monopoly. That was a scheme of Republican legislation, against which an indignant protest is going up from the Mississippi to the Pacific. As long as the Republican party ruled the nation, it was unheeded; but it can be so no longer. A different sentiment rules in Congress. The same old revolutionary idea of equal rights to all, whether they live in the West or the East, has taken shape and aim, and it is more than probable that the present session will not adjourn until we have obtained what we are clearly entitled to, a modification of that false and unjust system of political economy which has been inaugurated with the sole design of making the young and vigorous West, with her illimitable wealth, "a hewer of wood and a drawer of water" to the East. The time has gone by when such an arrangement will be submitted to in silence. The theory, that domestic manufactures must be protected at the public expense, is a Republican and not a Democratic idea.

## REPUBLICAN POLICY.

The Radical press is industriously engaged in shaping a policy for the Republican party. They either ignore or discard the fact that it has ever had one. It is not only amusing but instructive to note the multiplicity of views which this discussion has brought out. They all, however, gravitate to one central point; the possibility of a longer lease of public plunder. In this game of possibilities the country is left quite out in the cold. What will tend to its good is evidently a subordinate question. Naturally this avalanche of opinion is just now crystallizing itself around the Louisiana question. It looks, by the way, as if that unfortunate State, was destined to be an everlasting bone of contention. Nevertheless, the Republican policy which is shaping itself out of this persistent difficulty is likely to be beneficial to the country, inasmuch as it will reveal in an unmistakable light, the true inwardness of Radical politics. It defines the issue plain and distinct between virtue and infamy. It is compelling the Republican Senate to choose between all that is infamous, corrupt and degrading on the one side, and all that is honorable, just and humane on the other. With the decision of the contest, Republican policy will stand revealed.

## POPULARITY OF SILVER.

The popularity of the remonetization of silver may be estimated by the number of bills introduced into Congress to authorize it. Not less than twenty-five such bills, differing somewhat in their details, but agreeing in the main point of authorizing the coinage of silver dollars of the standard weight to be legal tender for all debts public and private, have been presented in the two houses. The popularity of the remonetization of silver may be estimated by the number of bills introduced into Congress to authorize it. Not less than twenty-five such bills, differing somewhat in their details, but agreeing in the main point of authorizing the coinage of silver dollars of the standard weight to be legal tender for all debts public and private, have been presented in the two houses. The popularity of the remonetization of silver may be estimated by the number of bills introduced into Congress to authorize it. Not less than twenty-five such bills, differing somewhat in their details, but agreeing in the main point of authorizing the coinage of silver dollars of the standard weight to be legal tender for all debts public and private, have been presented in the two houses.

hour. But the party of great moral ideas has shrunk for once from the brazen effort which the preceding involves. The country has become familiar at last with the crime and shame of Radical domination in Louisiana. The subjection of intelligence and virtue to barbarism and brutality, has awakened the moral sense of the country, and shocked the humanity of the age. To fly in the face of this outraged public opinion, promises a verdict from all sections of the country similar to that which has just been pronounced in Ohio. Not to do it, loses Republican ascendancy now and forever in the South. Between these two alternatives it halts. It is the Scylla and Charybdis which promises come on either side. Out of these menacing dangers the Republicans are blindly seeking to evolve a policy of expediency. It is safe to say that no moral scruples stand in the way. One might as well look for sentiment in a highwayman or conscience in a public pillager. The organizers of the evict Mobiler swindles, of the Sanborn contracts—the high priests and the devotees of the whisky ring—would not shrink of themselves from pillaging the rights of a State, or trampling under foot the liberties of a people. They have done it before and are willing to do it again; willing but for the moral opposition of the nation. This must be looked to, for they have read the hand writing on the wall "thus far shalt thou go and no farther." How to evade this warning, and keep the word of promise to the ear, and yet break it to the hope, is what is sought to be discovered in this search for a Republican policy.

## SCOTT'S AND GOULD'S DEADHEADS.

Tom Scott did not forget to be polite to Congressmen, as is his wont. All who wanted to go to see the race had passes over the Baltimore and Potomac. A member of Congress can travel gratis now wherever Tom Scott has a road or railway. Are we not soon to see a subsidy bill for the Texas Pacific road? And where Scott's lines stop Jay Gould's begins so that a Senator or Representative, if he will, may go to the Pacific for nothing. There will be a good deal of log-rolling before spring in railroad legislation. Gould will not oppose Scott's schemes very hard if he can have his own way about the Union Pacific.

## ROSE GOT AWAY.

It was thought worthy of note when about two years ago, the wife of Mr. Thos. J. Suggs, formerly of this city, but now of Gaston County, gave birth to three children at one time; but last week she went one better, giving birth to four. None got away, and the whole quartette are living and doing well. Further than this: the triplets, Mrs. Suggs' former achievement, are all living, and here we have the case of 7 children from one mother and none more than two years of age. It is the most remarkable case of its kind we ever heard of, and we doubt if it has ever had its parallel in the United States.

## A BRIDAL PRESENT.

King Alfonso of Spain has ordered at Paris a casket by way of a betrothal present to his future wife, the Princess Mercedes. It is in lapis lazuli, mounted on four lions' heads, sixteen inches high and thirty square, ornamented with golden roses, which are mirrors of delicate workmanship. The hues of the flowers are faithfully preserved. The key is a golden rose, full blown. The interior of the casket is lapis lazuli, studded with tiny nails, diamond headed. The casket is intended to hold the lovers' love letters, but it goes to the Princess in the first place with but one note and a necklace of eight roses of pearls.

## A CURIOUS BREAK OF NATURE.

The Ottawa Courier tells of a boy in that city who was originally intended for a negro, but who is half and half. The description is: "From the top of his forehead down each side, in a V shape, he is as white as any human being in the city. From his chin, running down on his breast and half round his neck, is a large white strip. The balance of his skin, so far as exposed, is black, and his hair, real African, is about half white, or light iron gray. He is about sixteen or eighteen years of age."

## DON'T LIKE IT.

Missouri gets four chairmanships in the new Congress: Buckner on Banking and Currency; Glover on Expenditures in the Treasury; Franklin on Territories, and Hatcher on Public Expenditures. With the exception of the committee of which Mr. Buckner is Chairman, these committees amount to nothing. The Missouri delegation have been snubbed, and almost ignored, being divided up among inferior committees and placed at the tail end as a general thing.

## WHAT BUCKNER WILL DO.

With Judge Buckner at the head of the Committee on Banking and Currency, we have a definite assurance that the financial question will not be neglected. The chairman is a man of energy and intelligence with sincere sympathy for the people whom he represents, and may be depended on from the start as the earnest advocate of every measure that looks to their monetary relief.

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—The new winter bonnet will enable a woman to go bareheaded at an expense of from \$15 to \$25.

—The Royal Agricultural Society of England has awarded a prize of \$250 to Ellen Birch for the best farm.

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—The fire at the Patent Office, was not so disastrous after all. It has been ascertained that a single model of a perpetual motion machine was destroyed.

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—"The young man who would take the most girls to the Grand Rapids Fair was to be awarded a suit of clothes. Edward Cox took sixty-five girls, and won the suit."

—Now comes another young Michigan graduate, saying he took only one girl, and won a suit, too.

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THE CONDUCT OF LIFE.

Do it good that we do, let us do it. Giving soul and our strength to the deed; Let us pour the hand and pass through it, And we shall be blessed as we do it.

Does Fate, as a dark cloud, hang over, And cover our heads from the light? Does it make the heart of the lover? Most wrong he the victor of right?

Yet in Fate there is freedom from each one To make or to mar, as he will; And the bold of ill-fortune that reach one May main, but they never shall kill.

Ever onwards and upwards pursuing The aim that is thine for the day, And the bold of ill-fortune that reach one May main, but they never shall kill.

And thou art beset with small things, Though means thy labor may be, Do thy utmost in that and in all things, Thou shalt be able and free.

Do not love! Let it be with full measure, Nor mingle with cold or with love; Or others the joy of thy pleasure, The passion that crowns thy estate.

Be to every man just, and to woman Be gentle and tender, and true; For this one do thy best; but for no man Do less than a brother should be.

So living thy days full to number, Thy heart shall beat close to the grave; Thy soul shall be down and rest there, Beloved for the good and the brave.

## NEWS AND NOTES.

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